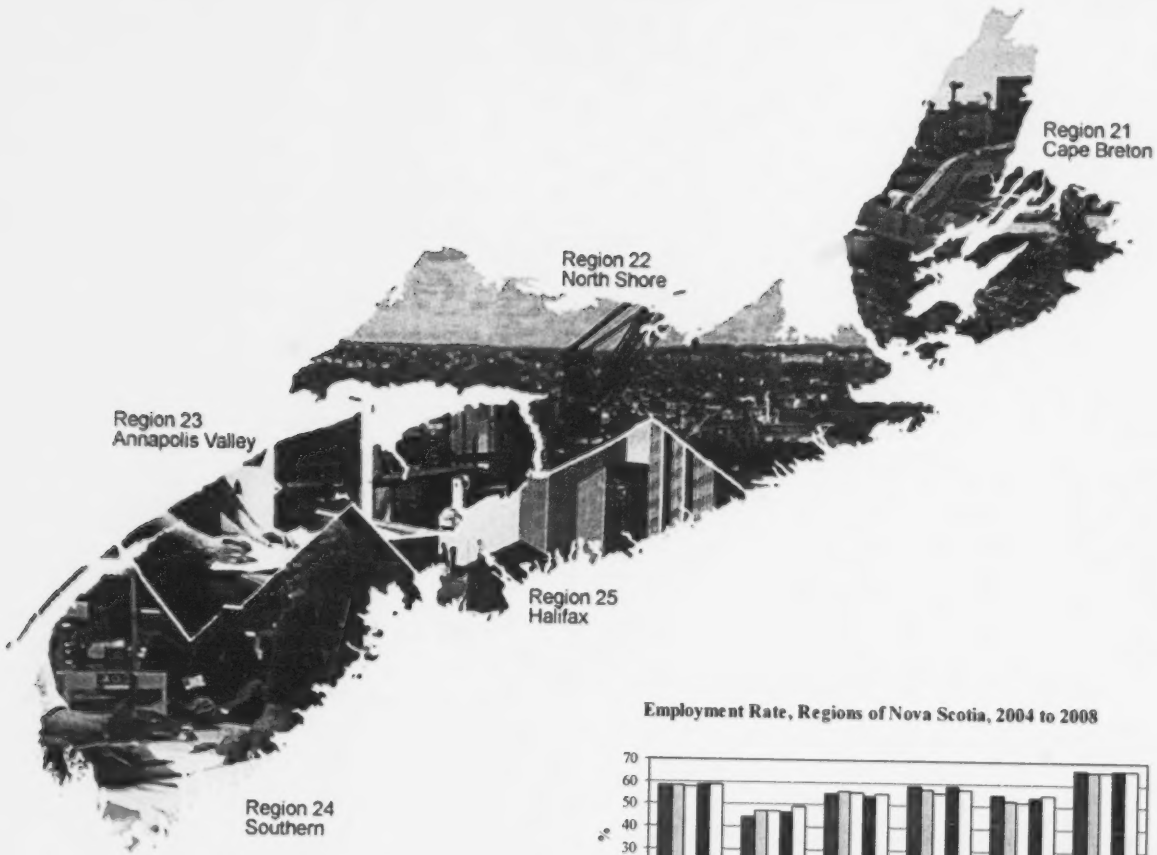
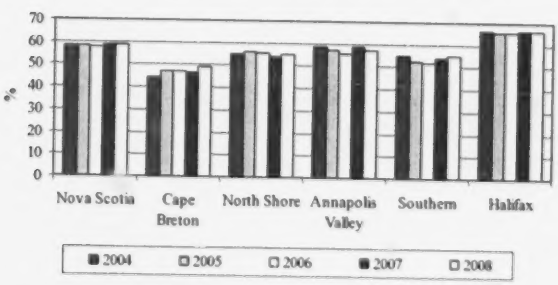
Labour Market Monthly

June 2009



Employment Rate, Regions of Nova Scotia, 2004 to 2008



NOVA SCOTIA

Finance
Economics and Statistics

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Nova Scotia
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Introduction

About the Labour Market Monthly

The *Labour Market Monthly*[1], produced monthly by the Economics & Statistics Division of the Nova Scotia Department of Finance, is based primarily on data from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*, a household survey carried out monthly by Statistics Canada. The *LFS* is a sample of individuals who are representative of the civilian, non-institutionalised population 15 years of age or older in Canada's ten provinces. Specifically excluded from the coverage of the *LFS* are residents of the Territories, persons living on Indian Reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and institutional residents. These groups represent an exclusion of approximately 2 per cent of the population aged 15 or over. As of January 2006, the sample size has been approximately 53,372 households across Canada, with 2,873 of those in Nova Scotia.

Since its inception in 1945, the objectives of the *LFS* have been to divide the working-age population into three mutually exclusive classifications—employed, unemployed and not in the labour force—and to provide descriptive and explanatory data on each of these categories. Data from the *Survey* provide information on major labour market trends such as shifts in employment across industrial sectors, hours worked, labour force participation and employment rates.

The *Labour Market Monthly* contains: 1) year-to-date *LFS* highlights; 2) a selection of additional key employment indicators obtained from other Statistics Canada surveys; and 3) summary tables of selected labour force characteristics including labour force, employment, unemployment, unemployment rate and participation rate for Canada, the provinces, and CMAs.

The *Labour Market Monthly* emphasizes the Nova Scotia employment situation and includes tables for Nova Scotia, its economic regions, and the Metropolitan Halifax area. The *Labour Force Monthly* coincides with Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey release dates and will be available on our web site that day:

http://www.gov.ns.ca/finance/publish/publicationsb.asp?id=Pub19

Specific release dates each month are noted below:

Labour Force Survey Release Dates 2009

Data for:	*Release Date:*
January	February 6, 2009
February	March 13, 2009
March	April 9, 2009
April	May 8, 2009
May	June 5, 2009
June	July 10, 2009
July	August 7, 2009
August	September 4, 2009
September	October 9, 2009
October	November 6, 2009
November	December 4, 2009
December	January 2010

Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE; http://www.statcan.ca/english/Release/index.htm

[1] Effective March 10, 2006, the *Labour Market Report* replaces the former *Employment Situation Report* and *Labour Market Report* of the Economics & Statistics Division.

Highlights

LFS Release – June 2009

(July 2009 will be released August 7, 2009)

Refer to *Appendix I* for a series of statistical tables indicating key labour force characteristics for current month, last month and same month a year ago:

Employment Situation:
Table 1 – Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces
Table 2 – NS Economic Regions/Halifax CMA
Table 3 – Job Tenure, Canada/Provinces
Table 4 – Employment by Sector, Canada & NS
Table 5 – CMAs, Canada

Appendix II provides a glossary of definitions, concepts/methods and sources associated with the labour market information covered in the *Labour Market Monthly* publication.

There were no references to Nova Scotia labour market conditions in *The Daily* release by Statistics Canada regarding the change in employment for June 2009 over May 2009.

Seasonally Adjusted (month over month and year over year)

In Nova Scotia June 2009, the labour force increased 0.6% over May 2009 to 500,000 and increased 1.3% over June 2008. Employment remained unchanged over May 2009 at 452,800 and declined 0.7% over June 2008. Unemployment increased 7.0% over May 2009 to 47,200 and increased 26.2% over June 2008. The unemployment rate increased 0.5 percentage points from May 2009 to 9.4%.

In Canada June 2009, the labour force increased 0.2% from May 2009 to 18.4 million and increased 0.9% over June 2008. Employment remained unchanged from May 2009 at 16.8 million and declined 1.8% over June 2008. Unemployment increased 2.8% from May 2009 to 1.6 million and increased 41.2% over June 2008. The unemployment rate increased 0.2 percentage points from May 2009 at 8.6%.

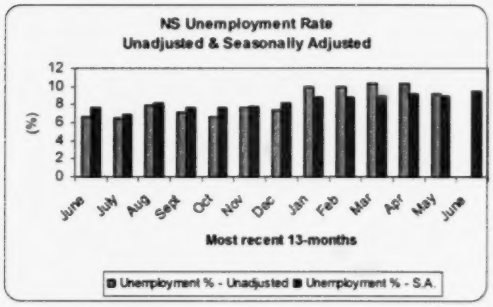
On a three-month moving average basis, seasonally unadjusted, the unemployment rate for the Halifax Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) in June 2009 was unchanged over the previous month at 6.3 per cent. The Halifax CMA still has the fourth lowest unemployment rate east of Winnipeg behind Saint John, Quebec and Ottawa-Gatineau. The lowest unemployment rate, 3.5 per cent, was in Regina, Saskatchewan, while the highest rate, 14.3 per cent, was in Windsor, Ontario.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

Trend – January – June (year-to-date)

It appears Nova Scotia's labour market continues to hold its own with mixed results for the first half of 2009. Employment has increased 0.4 per cent over the first half of 2009. This growth trend is down slightly from the 0.9 growth rate for the first quarter of 2009 over the first quarter of 2008. Most of this growth occurred in May following declines in April and no change in June from the previous months. Growth in employment however, was not strong enough to override the growth in the labour supply (labour force). The labour force had a 1.8 per cent increase during the first half of 2009 over the same period in 2008. Such an increase may reflect returning workers to Nova Scotia and

other family members entering the labour force looking for work. The net result of the labour supply growing at a much faster pace was an increase in the number of unemployed seasonally adjusted workers from 37,900 to 44,800 or 18.5 per cent in the first half of 2009 over the same period last year. Thus, the unemployment rate for the first of 2009 increased 1.3 percentage points to 9.0 per cent. The annual average unemployment rate for 2008 was 7.7 per cent. In other words, there were more new people looking for jobs than the number of jobs created by the economy.



Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-001-XIE

All of the growth in employment for the first half of 2009 came from full-time jobs with a growth of 0.9 per cent over the same period last year. The number of part-time employees dropped 2.0 per cent over the same period. It is interesting to note that during periods of slow growth the trend is usually the opposite with more growth in jobs for part-time workers as employers adjust their labour demands to meet the slower pace. There could also be some labour hoarding by employers given the labour shortages for some skilled workers in recent years. It appears that some firms have been reducing their hours of work and those affected workers may receive additional income support through the Employment Insurance program.

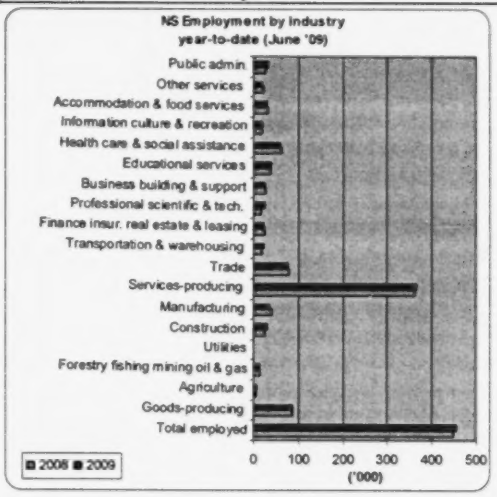
A review of employment growth by industry shows that employment growth was concentrated in the service sector with a 2.0 per cent increase. Growth in the goods producing sector is down 5.8 per cent for the first half of 2009 due mostly to declines in all sectors except agriculture. The goods producing sector has been more exposed to the global recession than some of the service base industries. Recent declines, however, in the exchange rate and energy prices will help the goods producing industries going forward. Employment in the manufacturing sector is down by 9.5 per cent. This fall in employment for the manufacturing sector has been continuing for several months. Employment in the construction sector is down 4.2 per cent reflecting a 36.1 per cent decline in housing starts for the first quarter of 2009 over the first quarter of 2008 plus a 15.3 per cent decline in residential investments for the same period.

Labour Force Basic Characteristics, Nova Scotia
Average Year-to-date (Seasonally adjusted data)

	Jan-June 2008	Jan-June 2009
Population ('000)	767.3	771.7
Labour Force ('000)	489.3	498.0
Employment ('000)	451.5	453.2
Full-time ('000)	367.9	371.2
Part-time ('000)	83.6	81.9
Unemployment ('000)	37.9	44.8
Unemployment (per cent)	7.8	9.0
Participation (per cent)	63.8	64.6
Employment (per cent)	58.8	58.7

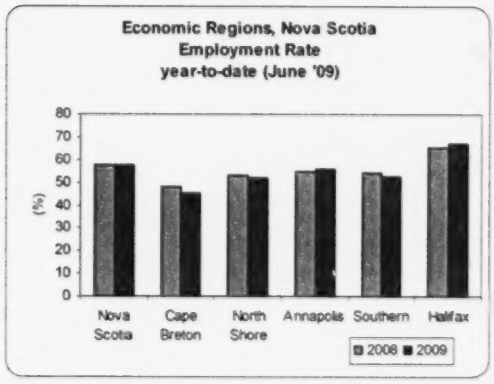
Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

The growth in the service sector came from educational services, professional and technical services, public administration, accommodation and food services, transportation and warehousing along with a slight increase in employment for health services. Many of these service based sectors are not directly exposed the global market conditions, especially in the HRM area. Trade (retail and wholesale), the largest component of the service sector, saw a 3.4 per cent decline for the first half of 2009. This decline reflects the decrease of 3.3 per cent in retail sales for the first four months of 2009 over the same period in 2008. The global credit crunch can also be seen in the fall in employment for finance and insurance services and business services (call centres).



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

A review of employment and labour supply growth rates for the first five months of 2009 over the same period last year across the province reveals only one region had stronger employment growth resulting in a fall in its unemployment rate which was the Annapolis Valley. All other regions including HRM had increases in their unemployment rates. The increase for HRM reflects to some degree the decline in employment in the trade sector and that it is the best place to look for work.



Source: Compiled by Economics & Statistics Division, NS Department of Finance, using Statistics Canada LFS data.

NOTE: Labour force estimates at the sub-provincial level should always be viewed with caution, given they are a three-month moving average and the error estimates associated with smaller sample sizes are larger.

Other Key Employment Indicators

Along with the monthly Labour Force Survey, several other data sources provide an overview of changes occurring in the labour market of the Province. The following tables reflect some of those activities.

Total Wages & Salaries

(2nd quarter 2009 will be released August 31, 2009)

Year-to-date (January to March)

Year-to-date in 2009, total wages and salaries were $3.9 billion in Nova Scotia. This represented a decrease of 2.3 per cent over the same period 2008. Canada's total wages and salaries figure of $178.1 billion year-to-date in 2009, posted a 1.6 per cent increase over the same period in 2008. In 2009, the Nova Scotia figure represented 2.2 per cent of the national total.

Total Wages & Salaries, Canada & Nova Scotia
January - March

	($millions) 2008	2009
Canada	175,346.0	178,076.1
Nova Scotia	3,804.2	3,890.4

Labour income estimates are based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and are released quarterly in conjunction with the National Income and Expenditure Accounts estimates.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Catalogue No. 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Year to date in 2009, $766.8 million of Nova Scotia's total wages and salaries were from the goods producing sector and $3.1 billion were from the service producing sector, representing 19.7 per cent and 80.3 per cent of the total, respectively. Manufacturing and construction industries were the major components of the goods producing sector, making up 8.9 per cent and 7.1 per cent of the total, respectively. The greatest contributors to the service producing sector were professional and personal service industries (15.4 per cent), trade (13.5 per cent), and health care and social assistance (12.9 per cent).

Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
(NAICS-based)
January – March
($thousands – actual)

Industry	*2008*	*2009*	*% Change*
All Goods Producing	**774,785**	**766,790**	**-1.0**
Agric., Forestry, Fishing & Hunting	66,135	59,711	-9.7
Mining & Oil & Gas	43,320	42,974	-0.8
Manufacturing	357,784	345,690	-3.4
Construction	267,031	277,831	4.0
Utilities	40,515	40,584	0.2
All Service Producing	**3,029,389**	**3,123,631**	**3.1**
Trade	517,204	526,105	1.7
Transportation & Storage	176,990	178,475	0.8
Information & Cultural	99,710	101,881	2.2
Finance & Real Estate	269,468	279,168	3.6
Professional & Personal Service	575,053	600,358	4.4
Educational Services	374,557	378,720	1.1
Health Care & Social Asst.	475,787	500,802	5.3
Public Administration	540,620	558,122	3.2

Numbers may not total due to rounding
Note: Public Administration is total of federal, provincial and local administration.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income*, 13F0016XPB; CANSIM Table 382-0006

Average Weekly Earnings (including overtime)

(May 2009 will be released July 30, 2009)

Year-to-date (January - April)

Year-to-date in 2009, the average weekly earnings (including overtime) for all employees in Nova Scotia increased 3.3 per cent over the same period in 2008 from $705.20 to $728.31per week. In comparison, the average weekly earnings for all employees in Canada rose 1.9 per cent, from $806.82 to $821.95 per week. Nova Scotia's average weekly earnings year-to-date for 2009 were $93.64 or 11.4 per cent less than the Canadian average.

In Nova Scotia, average weekly employment was 381,127 (all employees as reported in SEPH) year-to-date in 2009, a 1.0 per cent decrease over the same period in 2008. In comparison, Canada's 2009 average weekly employment was 14.4 million, a decrease of 1.1 per cent over the same period in 2008.

Average Weekly Earnings Data
Canada and Nova Scotia
January - April
(all employees)

	Canada	Nova Scotia
Average Weekly Earnings – Industrial Aggregate (includes Overtime) ($)		
2008 Jan-Apr	806.82	705.2
2009 Jan-Apr[P]	821.95	728.31
Average Weekly Employment (#)		
2008 Jan-Apr	14,536,439	384,870
2009 Jan-Apr[P]	14,377,434	381,127

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Tables 281-0023 and 281-0026

Year-to-date in 2009, average weekly earnings in Nova Scotia's goods producing sector increased 1.0 per cent over the same period 2008 to $875.10, while in the service producing sector, average weekly earnings increased by 4.0 per cent to $703.30. For industries in which data is available, year-to-date average weekly earnings in 2009 ranged from $312.29 in accommodation and food services industries to $1,008.57 in public administration.

Average Weekly Earnings – by Industry
Nova Scotia
January - April
(including overtime)
(NAICS-based) ($)

Industry	2008	2009[P]	% Change
Industrial Aggregate	705.20	728.31	3.3
Goods Producing	*866.42*	*875.10*	*1.0*
Construction	803.80	835.16	3.9
Manufacturing	837.32	825.49	-1.4
Service Producing	*676.57*	*703.30*	*4.0*
Trade	521.81	540.63	3.6
Transportation & Warehousing	833.73	862.31	3.4
Information & Culture	855.75	1,016.79	18.8
Finance & Insurance	955.56	1,000.59	4.7
Professional, Scientific & Technical	953.90	964.04	1.1
Admin., Support, Waste Mngt. & Remediation	558.07	575.06	3.0
Educational Services	739.91	736.95	-0.4
Health Care & Social Assistance	685.90	741.49	8.1
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation	461.81	493.83	6.9
Accommodation & Food Services	307.53	312.29	1.5
Other Services (excl. Public Admin.)	596.34	622.25	4.3
Public Administration	983.28	1,008.57	2.6

[P] preliminary

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Employment, Earnings & Hours, Catalogue No. 72-002-X; CANSIM Table 281-0026

Employment Insurance

(May 2009 will be released July 28, 2009)

Year-to-date (January - April)

Year-to-date in 2009, there were 52,075 beneficiaries in Nova Scotia that received EI benefits (excludes employment insurance claimants receiving employment and support measures benefits). This figure is 13.6 per cent higher than in the same period 2008. Nationwide, there were 1,121,945 beneficiaries, a 31.2 per cent increase over the same period 2008.

EI Beneficiaries and Benefits
Canada and Nova Scotia
January - April

	Canada		Nova Scotia	
	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions	Avg.[1] #	Total $ Millions
2008 Jan-Apr	855,435	5,743.1	45,848	289.0
2009 Jan-Apr[p]	1,121,945	7,465.6	52,075	337.2

[1] Preliminary year-to-date monthly average

Data Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 276-0001 and 276-0005

In Nova Scotia, a total of $337.2 million has been paid in EI benefit payments year-to-date in 2009. This figure represents 16.7 per cent more benefits paid than in the same period in 2008. Nationwide, there was $7.5 billion paid in EI benefit payments year-to-date in 2009, a 30.0 per cent increase over the same period in 2008.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia

Year-to-date (January - March 2009)

Data from the Statistics Canada *Public Sector FMS Reports* indicates that there was an average of 126,462 public sector employees year-to-date in Nova Scotia in 2009, an increase of 1.0 per cent over the average of the same period 2008. The government sector increased 1.0 per cent to 117,571 while the business enterprises sector increased 1.2 per cent to 8,890. The federal government figure increased 0.3 per cent to 24,013. The military component of federal employees in Nova Scotia decreased 2.9 per cent to 10,329 year-to-date in 2009 over the same period 2008.

Public Sector Employment – Nova Scotia
January - March

Government	2008	2009	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	**23,952**	**24,013**	**0.3**
Military	*10,642*	*10,329*	-2.9
Provincial General	11,289	10,428	-7.6
Health & Social Services	28,390	29,457	3.8
Universities & Colleges	13,918	14,003	0.6
Local General	16,788	17,789	6.0
School Boards	22,043	21,881	-0.7
Total Government	**116,379**	**117,571**	**1.0**
Government Business Enterprises	**8,784**	**8,890**	**1.2**
Federal	6,456	6,538	1.3
Provincial	1,842	1,865	1.3
Local	487	487	0.1
Total Public Sector	**125,163**	**126,462**	**1.0**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Sector Wages & Salaries – Nova Scotia
January – March
($'000)

Government	2008	2009	% Change
Federal (incl. Military)	**371,790**	**383,063**	**3.0**
Military	*169,905*	*167,997*	*-1.1*
Provincial General	165,964	166,570	0.4
Health & Social Services	327,114	338,186	3.4
Universities & Colleges	158,184	159,005	0.5
Local General	83,088	88,045	6.0
School Boards	206,306	204,784	-0.7
Total Government	**1,312,445**	**1,339,653**	**2.1**
Government Business Enterprises	**82,339**	**75,915**	**-7.8**
Federal	65,485	59,591	-9.0
Provincial	13,591	12,992	-4.4
Local	3,262	3,331	2.1
Total Public Sector	**1,394,784**	**1,415,568**	**1.5**

Figures by jurisdiction do not always add to published totals due to rounding.
Quarterly data is not comparable to annual data due to normal seasonal changes in some groups, e.g., universities, schools.

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Public Institutions Division, *Public Sector FMS Reports; CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.*

Public Institutions' Public Sector FMS data reported total public sector wages and salaries increased 1.5 per cent year-to-date in 2009 over the same period in 2008 to $1,415.6 million, with 94.6 per cent of total public sector wages and salaries from total government and 5.4 per cent from government business enterprises.

Notes from Statistics Canada:

With the March 31, 2009 release, data from the SEPH survey will be produced using a new estimation method. Many series will be affected by this change, most notably average weekly earnings, average hourly earnings, and average weekly hours. While estimates of total number of employees will not be affected, some shifts in the breakdown by category of worker may occur. Attempts will be made to revise previously released estimates back to 2001 to ensure continuity in data series. Data quality indicators will be incorporated into many of the time series. When the quality of a specific monthly estimate is too unreliable for publication, an 'F' will replace the actual estimate on CANSIM. In cases where the sample size is too small to produce reliable estimates the series will no longer be available.

Effective May 29, 2009 revisions were made to 2005 to 2008 federal, provincial and territorial employment and wages and salaries data. An adjustment to the provincial and territorial general government data for 2001 to 2008 was made to exclude struck-off employees and employees on unpaid leave to better conform to the Public Sector Employment Survey's definition of employment. Also, provincial government business enterprise data in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta from 1999 to 2008 have been revised.

Effective May 29, 2009, 2001 to 2008 data on education, health and social service institutions and local general government from the Survey of Employment Payroll and Hours (SEPH) were revised.

Appendix I - Statistical Tables

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted June'08	May'09	June'09	Annual Change*	Unadjusted June'08	May'09	June'09	Annual Change*
Canada								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	26,910.7	27,250.0	27,292.3	381.6	26,910.7	27,250.0	27,292.3	381.6
Labour force ('000)	18,258.5	18,380.6	18,416.7	158.2	18,543.7	18,564.2	18,664.7	121.0
Employment ('000)	17,131.0	16,832.2	16,824.8	-306.2	17,499.4	16,952.3	17,158.7	-340.7
Employment full-time ('000)	13,949.1	13,598.1	13,550.6	-398.5	14,429.1	13,689.9	13,969.1	-460.0
Employment part-time ('000)	3,181.9	3,234.1	3,274.2	92.3	3,070.2	3,262.4	3,189.6	119.4
Unemployment ('000)	1,127.5	1,548.4	1,591.9	464.4	1,044.4	1,611.9	1,505.9	461.5
Unemployment rate (%)	6.2	8.4	8.6	2.4	5.6	8.7	8.1	2.5
Participation rate (%)	67.8	67.5	67.5	-0.3	68.9	68.1	68.4	-0.5
Employment rate (%)	63.7	61.8	61.6	-2.1	65.0	62.2	62.9	-2.1
Newfoundland and Labrador								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	426.0	428.2	428.5	2.2	426.0	428.2	428.5	2.2
Labour force ('000)	252.3	250.2	254.6	-2.1	266.3	256.1	266.3	-10.2
Employment ('000)	219.0	212.5	215.0	-4.0	237.0	215.7	231.6	-21.3
Employment full-time ('000)	188.3	182.9	183.6	-5.4	207.1	185.0	200.4	-6.7
Employment part-time ('000)	30.6	29.6	31.4	-1.0	29.9	30.7	31.2	0.8
Unemployment ('000)	33.3	37.7	39.6	4.4	29.3	40.4	34.8	11.1
Unemployment rate (%)	13.2	15.1	15.6	1.9	11.0	15.8	13.1	4.8
Participation rate (%)	59.2	58.4	59.4	-0.8	62.5	59.8	62.1	-2.7
Employment rate (%)	51.4	49.6	50.2	-1.8	55.6	50.4	54.0	-5.2
Prince Edward Island								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	114.3	115.8	116.0	1.7	114.3	115.8	116.0	1.7
Labour force ('000)	79.0	79.1	78.9	-0.1	82.6	81.0	81.7	-0.9
Employment ('000)	70.7	68.7	69.3	-1.4	77.2	71.7	75.6	-1.6
Employment full-time ('000)	60.0	57.9	56.9	-3.1	67.0	61.0	63.6	-3.4
Employment part-time ('000)	10.8	10.8	12.4	1.6	10.2	10.8	12.0	1.8
Unemployment ('000)	8.3	10.4	9.6	1.3	5.3	9.3	6.1	0.8
Unemployment rate (%)	10.5	13.1	12.2	1.7	6.4	11.5	7.5	1.1
Participation rate (%)	69.1	68.3	68.0	-1.1	72.3	69.9	70.4	-1.9
Employment rate (%)	61.9	59.3	59.7	-2.2	67.5	61.9	65.2	-2.3
Nova Scotia								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	768.6	772.1	772.2	3.6	768.6	772.1	772.2	3.6
Labour force ('000)	493.4	497.0	500.0	6.6	502.8	507.3	508.3	5.5
Employment ('000)	456.0	452.9	452.8	-3.2	469.5	460.6	465.6	-3.9
Employment full-time ('000)	373.8	373.5	373.0	-0.8	388.9	381.2	387.4	-1.5
Employment part-time ('000)	82.2	79.4	79.9	-2.3	80.6	79.4	78.2	-2.4
Unemployment ('000)	37.4	44.1	47.2	9.8	33.3	46.7	42.7	9.4
Unemployment rate (%)	7.6	8.9	9.4	1.8	6.6	9.2	8.4	1.8
Participation rate (%)	64.2	64.4	64.8	0.6	65.4	65.7	65.8	0.4
Employment rate (%)	59.3	58.7	58.6	-0.7	61.1	59.7	60.3	-0.8

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*
New Brunswick								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	618.0	621.1	621.5	3.5	618.0	621.1	621.5	3.5
Labour force ('000)	402.5	400.6	404.0	1.5	415.0	408.9	417.2	2.2
Employment ('000)	363.5	365.5	366.9	3.4	381.3	370.4	384.3	3.0
Employment full-time ('000)	306.9	307.5	309.3	2.4	327.0	309.7	329.0	2.0
Employment part-time ('000)	56.6	58.0	57.7	1.1	54.3	60.7	55.4	1.1
Unemployment ('000)	39.0	35.1	37.0	-2.0	33.8	38.5	32.9	-0.9
Unemployment rate (%)	9.7	8.8	9.2	-0.5	8.1	9.4	7.9	-0.2
Participation rate (%)	65.1	64.5	65.0	-0.1	67.2	65.8	67.1	-0.1
Employment rate (%)	58.8	58.8	59.0	0.2	61.7	59.6	61.8	0.1
Quebec								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	6,369.6	6,426.5	6,433.0	63.4	6,369.6	6,426.5	6,433.0	63.4
Labour force ('000)	4,185.5	4,229.6	4,229.6	44.1	4,252.6	4,251.2	4,283.2	30.6
Employment ('000)	3,885.2	3,863.6	3,859.0	-26.2	3,984.3	3,888.3	3,954.4	-29.9
Employment full-time ('000)	3,162.3	3,130.1	3,133.1	-29.2	3,308.7	3,149.2	3,275.4	-33.3
Employment part-time ('000)	722.9	733.5	725.9	3.0	675.6	739.0	679.0	3.4
Unemployment ('000)	300.3	366.0	370.6	70.3	268.3	363.0	328.8	60.5
Unemployment rate (%)	7.2	8.7	8.8	1.6	6.3	8.5	7.7	1.4
Participation rate (%)	65.7	65.8	65.7	0.0	66.8	66.2	66.6	-0.2
Employment rate (%)	61.0	60.1	60.0	-1.0	62.6	60.5	61.5	-1.1
Ontario								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	10,503.4	10,636.8	10,652.1	148.7	10,503.4	10,636.8	10,652.1	148.7
Labour force ('000)	7,163.7	7,156.1	7,172.2	8.5	7,270.8	7,243.4	7,267.6	-3.2
Employment ('000)	6,682.5	6,485.4	6,486.6	-195.9	6,797.4	6,530.0	6,582.3	-215.1
Employment full-time ('000)	5,416.3	5,233.1	5,176.9	-239.4	5,570.6	5,268.9	5,294.8	-275.8
Employment part-time ('000)	1,266.2	1,252.3	1,309.7	43.5	1,226.8	1,261.2	1,287.4	60.6
Unemployment ('000)	481.2	670.7	685.6	204.4	473.4	713.3	685.3	211.9
Unemployment rate (%)	6.7	9.4	9.6	2.9	6.5	9.8	9.4	2.9
Participation rate (%)	68.2	67.3	67.3	-0.9	69.2	68.1	68.2	-1.0
Employment rate (%)	63.6	61.0	60.9	-2.7	64.7	61.4	61.8	-2.9
Manitoba								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	909.4	920.7	922.5	13.1	909.4	920.7	922.5	13.1
Labour force ('000)	634.6	639.1	639.4	4.8	642.8	645.4	648.7	5.9
Employment ('000)	608.2	608.1	606.2	-2.0	620.7	615.7	618.8	-1.9
Employment full-time ('000)	489.8	495.5	495.6	5.8	507.3	500.1	511.8	4.5
Employment part-time ('000)	118.5	112.6	110.5	-8.0	113.4	115.7	107.1	-6.3
Unemployment ('000)	26.4	31.0	33.2	6.8	22.1	29.7	29.9	7.8
Unemployment rate (%)	4.2	4.9	5.2	1.0	3.4	4.6	4.6	1.2
Participation rate (%)	69.8	69.4	69.3	-0.5	70.7	70.1	70.3	-0.4
Employment rate (%)	66.9	66.0	65.7	-1.2	68.3	66.9	67.1	-1.2
Saskatchewan								
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	766.8	778.0	779.3	12.5	766.8	778.0	779.3	12.5
Labour force ('000)	531.4	550.2	550.3	18.9	539.5	557.7	557.5	18.0
Employment ('000)	510.0	523.2	524.8	14.8	521.1	530.1	535.6	14.5
Employment full-time ('000)	418.1	425.2	424.9	6.8	432.6	432.2	438.2	5.6
Employment part-time ('000)	92.0	98.0	100.0	8.0	88.5	97.8	97.4	8.9
Unemployment ('000)	21.4	27.1	25.5	4.1	18.4	27.6	21.9	3.5
Unemployment rate (%)	4.0	4.9	4.6	0.6	3.4	4.9	3.9	0.5
Participation rate (%)	69.3	70.7	70.6	1.3	70.4	71.7	71.5	1.1
Employment rate (%)	66.5	67.2	67.3	0.8	68.0	68.1	68.7	0.7

TABLE 1. Basic Characteristics, Canada/Provinces (continued)

Characteristics	Seasonally adjusted			Annual	Unadjusted			Annual
	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*
				Alberta				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	2,795.1	2,855.2	2,863.8	**68.7**	2,795.1	2,855.2	2,863.8	**68.7**
Labour force ('000)	2,085.4	2,135.3	2,134.1	**48.7**	2,116.1	2,151.6	2,158.7	**42.6**
Employment ('000)	2,015.8	1,993.5	1,989.5	**-26.3**	2,056.0	2,000.7	2,024.0	**-32.0**
Employment full-time ('000)	1,680.2	1,643.3	1,636.4	**-43.8**	1,724.2	1,647.4	1,671.9	**-52.3**
Employment part-time ('000)	335.6	350.2	353.1	**17.5**	331.8	353.3	352.2	**20.4**
Unemployment ('000)	69.6	141.8	144.6	**75.0**	60.0	150.9	134.7	**74.7**
Unemployment rate (%)	3.3	6.6	6.8	**3.5**	2.8	7.0	6.2	**3.4**
Participation rate (%)	74.6	74.8	74.5	**-0.1**	75.7	75.4	75.4	**-0.3**
Employment rate (%)	72.1	69.8	69.5	**-2.6**	73.6	70.1	70.7	**-2.9**
				British Columbia				
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	3,639.6	3,695.7	3,703.5	**63.9**	3,639.6	3,695.7	3,703.5	**63.9**
Labour force ('000)	2,430.5	2,443.2	2,453.6	**23.1**	2,455.3	2,461.6	2,475.5	**20.2**
Employment ('000)	2,319.9	2,258.8	2,254.7	**-65.2**	2,354.9	2,269.2	2,286.5	**-68.4**
Employment full-time ('000)	1,853.4	1,749.5	1,761.5	**-91.9**	1,895.7	1,755.3	1,796.8	**-98.9**
Employment part-time ('000)	466.6	509.3	493.1	**26.5**	459.2	513.9	489.7	**30.5**
Unemployment ('000)	110.5	184.5	198.9	**88.4**	100.4	192.5	189.0	**88.6**
Unemployment rate (%)	4.5	7.6	8.1	**3.6**	4.1	7.8	7.6	**3.5**
Participation rate (%)	66.8	66.1	66.3	**-0.5**	67.5	66.6	66.8	**-0.7**
Employment rate (%)	63.7	61.1	60.9	**-2.8**	64.7	61.4	61.7	**-3.0**

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 2. Nova Scotia Economic Regions/Halifax CMA

Characteristics	Canada 3-month moving average, unadjusted June'08	May'09	June'09	Annual Change*	Nova Scotia 3-month moving average, unadjusted June'08	May'09	June'09	Annual Change*
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	26,873.5	27,218.4	27,253.3	379.8	768.1	771.9	772.0	3.9
Labour force ('000)	18,342.9	18,301.1	18,476.4	133.5	497.0	497.0	503.3	6.3
Employment ('000)	17,234.9	16,712.1	16,918.7	-316.2	458.1	447.6	456.6	-1.5
Employment full-time ('000)	14,085.5	13,403.2	13,665.1	-420.4	374.9	364.5	376.0	1.1
Employment part-time ('000)	3,149.3	3,308.9	3,253.6	104.3	83.2	83.1	80.5	-2.7
Unemployment ('000)	1,108.0	1,589.1	1,557.7	449.7	39.0	49.4	46.7	7.7
Unemployment rate (%)	6.0	8.7	8.4	2.4	7.8	9.9	9.3	1.5
Participation rate (%)	68.3	67.2	67.8	-0.5	64.7	64.4	65.2	0.5
Employment rate (%)	64.1	61.4	62.1	-2.0	59.6	58.0	59.1	-0.5
			1230 - Annapolis Valley				**1210 - Cape Breton**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	101.0	101.6	101.6	0.6	115.7	115.2	115.1	-0.6
Labour force ('000)	63.6	63.2	62.6	-1.0	66.6	62.6	64.1	-2.5
Employment ('000)	58.9	57.6	57.7	-1.2	58.1	51.8	54.0	-4.1
Employment full-time ('000)	47.9	46.8	47.5	-0.4	47.8	41.6	44.6	-3.2
Employment part-time ('000)	11.0	10.8	10.2	-0.8	10.3	10.3	9.5	-0.8
Unemployment ('000)	4.7	5.7	5.0	0.3	8.5	10.8	10.1	1.6
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	9.0	8.0	0.6	12.8	17.3	15.8	3.0
Participation rate (%)	63.0	62.2	61.6	-1.4	57.6	54.3	55.7	-1.9
Employment rate (%)	58.3	56.7	56.8	-1.5	50.2	45.0	46.9	-3.3
			1250 - Halifax County				**Halifax Metro (CMA)**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	316.6	320.4	320.6	4.0	316.6	320.4	320.6	4.0
Labour force ('000)	221.4	229.8	232.1	10.7	221.4	229.8	232.1	10.7
Employment ('000)	209.0	215.3	217.5	8.5	209.0	215.3	217.5	8.5
Employment full-time ('000)	171.4	176.6	179.2	7.8	171.4	176.6	179.2	7.8
Employment part-time ('000)	37.6	38.8	38.3	0.7	37.6	38.8	38.3	0.7
Unemployment ('000)	12.4	14.5	14.6	2.2	12.4	14.5	14.6	2.2
Unemployment rate (%)	5.6	6.3	6.3	0.7	5.6	6.3	6.3	0.7
Participation rate (%)	69.9	71.7	72.4	2.5	69.9	71.7	72.4	2.5
Employment rate (%)	66.0	67.2	67.8	1.8	66.0	67.2	67.8	1.8
			1220 - North Shore				**1240 - Southern**	
Population aged 15 and over ('000)	131.3	131.4	131.4	0.1	103.6	103.4	103.3	-0.3
Labour force ('000)	81.0	77.6	80.0	-1.0	64.5	63.8	64.4	-0.1
Employment ('000)	73.2	67.6	70.3	-2.9	58.9	55.3	57.1	-1.8
Employment full-time ('000)	61.3	54.5	58.1	-3.2	46.5	45.1	46.7	0.2
Employment part-time ('000)	11.8	13.1	12.2	0.4	12.5	10.3	10.4	-2.1
Unemployment ('000)	7.8	10.0	9.7	1.9	5.5	8.4	7.3	1.8
Unemployment rate (%)	9.6	12.9	12.1	2.5	8.5	13.2	11.3	2.8
Participation rate (%)	61.7	59.1	60.9	-0.8	62.3	61.7	62.3	0.0
Employment rate (%)	55.8	51.4	53.5	-2.3	56.9	53.5	55.3	-1.6

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province

Employment - Seasonally Adjusted ('000)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*
Canada	17,131.0	16,832.2	16,824.8	**-306.2**	13,949.1	13,598.1	13,550.6	**-398.5**	3,181.9	3,234.1	3,274.2	**92.3**
Newfoundland and Labrador	219.0	212.5	215.0	**-4.0**	188.3	182.9	183.6	**-4.7**	30.6	29.6	31.4	**0.8**
Prince Edward Island	70.7	68.7	69.3	**-1.4**	60.0	57.9	56.9	**-3.1**	10.8	10.8	12.4	**1.6**
Nova Scotia	456.0	452.9	452.8	**-3.2**	373.8	373.5	373.0	**-0.8**	82.2	79.4	79.9	**-2.3**
New Brunswick	363.5	365.5	366.9	**3.4**	306.9	307.5	309.3	**2.4**	56.6	58.0	57.7	**1.1**
Quebec	3,885.2	3,863.6	3,859.0	**-26.2**	3,162.3	3,130.1	3,133.1	**-29.2**	722.9	733.5	725.9	**3.0**
Ontario	6,682.5	6,485.4	6,486.6	**-195.9**	5,416.3	5,233.1	5,176.9	**-239.4**	1,266.2	1,252.3	1,309.7	**43.5**
Manitoba	608.2	608.1	606.2	**-2.0**	489.8	495.5	495.6	**5.8**	118.5	112.6	110.5	**-8.0**
Saskatchewan	510.0	523.2	524.8	**14.8**	418.1	425.2	424.9	**6.8**	92.0	98.0	100.0	**8.0**
Alberta	2,015.8	1,993.5	1,989.5	**-26.3**	1,680.2	1,643.3	1,636.4	**-43.8**	335.6	350.2	353.1	**17.5**
British Columbia	2,319.9	2,258.8	2,254.7	**-65.2**	1,853.4	1,749.5	1,761.5	**-91.9**	466.6	509.3	493.1	**26.5**

Employment - Actual (000's)

Characteristics	Total			Annual	Full-time			Annual	Part-time			Annual
	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*
Canada	17,499.4	16,952.3	17,158.7	**-340.7**	14,429.1	13,689.9	13,969.1	**-460.0**	3,070.2	3,262.4	3,189.6	**119.4**
Newfoundland and Labrador	237.0	215.7	231.6	**-5.4**	207.1	185.0	200.4	**-6.7**	29.9	30.7	31.2	**1.3**
Prince Edward Island	77.2	71.7	75.6	**-1.6**	67.0	61.0	63.6	**-3.4**	10.2	10.8	12.0	**1.8**
Nova Scotia	469.5	460.6	465.6	**-3.9**	388.9	381.2	387.4	**-1.5**	80.6	79.4	78.2	**-2.4**
New Brunswick	381.3	370.4	384.3	**3.0**	327.0	309.7	329.0	**2.0**	54.3	60.7	55.4	**1.1**
Quebec	3,984.3	3,888.3	3,954.4	**-29.9**	3,308.7	3,149.2	3,275.4	**-33.3**	675.6	739.0	679.0	**3.4**
Ontario	6,797.4	6,530.0	6,582.3	**-215.1**	5,570.6	5,268.9	5,294.8	**-275.8**	1,226.8	1,261.2	1,287.4	**60.6**
Manitoba	620.7	615.7	618.8	**-1.9**	507.3	500.1	511.8	**4.5**	113.4	115.7	107.1	**-6.3**
Saskatchewan	521.1	530.1	535.6	**14.5**	432.6	432.2	438.2	**5.6**	88.5	97.8	97.4	**8.9**
Alberta	2,056.0	2,000.7	2,024.0	**-32.0**	1,724.2	1,647.4	1,671.9	**-52.3**	331.8	353.3	352.2	**20.4**
British Columbia	2,354.9	2,269.2	2,286.5	**-68.4**	1,895.7	1,755.3	1,796.8	**-98.9**	459.2	513.9	489.7	**30.5**

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year.

TABLE 3. Job Tenure, Canada/Province (continued)

15-24 Age Group - Seasonally Adjusted

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*
Canada	2,966.9	2,899.4	2,894.5	-72.4	2,605.2	2,466.7	2,433.4	-171.8	12.2	14.9	15.9	3.7
Newfoundland and Labrador	34.5	33.9	33.2	-1.3	27.9	26.6	26.3	-1.6	19.1	21.5	20.8	1.7
Prince Edward Island	14.1	13.9	13.4	-0.7	11.7	11.2	11.5	-0.2	17.7	19.4	14.2	-3.5
Nova Scotia	82.7	80.6	82.8	0.1	72.0	67.4	67.2	-4.8	12.9	16.3	19.0	6.1
New Brunswick	66.3	61.8	63.3	-3.0	53.7	53.4	53.5	-0.2	19.0	13.4	15.5	-3.5
Quebec	652.2	655.9	647.4	-4.8	565.0	551.4	550.6	-14.4	13.4	15.9	14.9	1.5
Ontario	1,131.7	1,087.4	1,093.9	-37.8	966.1	901.4	884.9	-81.2	14.6	17.1	19.1	4.5
Manitoba	115.5	113.7	112.1	-3.4	104.7	103.2	100.2	-4.5	9.4	9.2	10.5	1.1
Saskatchewan	100.1	101.5	99.5	-0.6	92.9	91.0	89.5	-3.4	7.2	10.2	10.1	2.9
Alberta	372.4	368.9	362.3	-10.1	346.3	323.5	314.6	-31.7	7.0	12.3	13.2	6.2
British Columbia	397.6	382.1	386.7	-10.9	364.9	337.5	335.1	-29.8	8.2	11.7	13.4	5.2

15-24 Age Group - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*
Canada	3,172.0	3,022.7	3,089.2	-82.8	2,811.2	2,497.4	2,616.2	-195.0	11.4	17.4	15.3	3.9
Newfoundland and Labrador	39.4	34.6	37.1	-2.3	32.3	26.0	29.9	-2.4	18.3	24.9	19.4	1.1
Prince Edward Island	15.9	14.6	15.1	-0.8	13.9	11.6	13.7	-0.2	12.6	20.5	9.3	-3.3
Nova Scotia	88.3	85.0	87.5	-0.8	78.4	68.1	73.1	-5.3	11.2	20.0	16.5	5.3
New Brunswick	74.0	64.8	71.2	-2.8	61.4	53.9	60.5	-0.9	17.0	16.7	15.0	-2.0
Quebec	702.7	662.4	693.0	-9.7	614.3	546.5	596.8	-17.5	12.6	17.5	13.9	1.3
Ontario	1,218.0	1,166.6	1,178.9	-39.1	1,048.0	926.2	955.0	-93.0	14.0	20.6	19.0	5.0
Manitoba	121.6	117.4	118.5	-3.1	111.8	106.4	106.7	-5.1	8.1	9.5	10.0	1.9
Saskatchewan	106.4	106.3	105.3	-1.1	100.1	94.0	96.3	-3.8	5.9	11.6	8.5	2.6
Alberta	390.5	377.4	376.6	-13.9	368.3	323.2	331.9	-36.4	5.7	14.4	11.9	6.2
British Columbia	415.1	393.6	406.1	-9.0	382.7	341.5	352.3	-30.4	7.8	13.2	13.2	5.4

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

TABLE 4. Employment by Sector, Canada and Nova Scotia**

Canada - Actual

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual
	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*
Total, all industries	18,543.7	18,564.2	18,664.7	121.0	17,499.4	16,952.3	17,158.7	(340.7)	5.6	8.7	8.1	2.5
Goods-producing sector	4,400.2	4,189.2	4,218.6	(181.6)	4,185.8	3,739.5	3,835.5	(350.3)	4.9	10.7	9.1	4.2
Agriculture	355.8	350.8	359.8	4.0	342.3	335.6	343.5	1.2	3.8	4.3	4.5	0.7
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	386.2	373.5	375.3	(10.9)	366.8	318.1	336.0	(30.8)	5.0	14.8	10.5	5.5
Forestry and logging with support activities	71.8	56.3	64.7	(7.1)	62.6	41.0	57.0	(5.6)	12.8	27.2	11.9	(0.9)
Fishing, hunting and trapping	29.8	32.0	33.5	3.7	27.6	28.9	28.8	1.2	7.4	9.7	14.0	6.6
Mining and oil and gas extraction	284.6	285.2	277.1	(7.5)	276.6	248.1	250.2	(26.4)	2.8	13.0	9.7	6.9
Utilities	159.5	154.5	158.8	(0.7)	157.5	149.4	152.5	(5.0)	1.3	3.3	4.0	2.7
Construction	1,351.4	1,296.6	1,322.1	(29.3)	1,277.8	1,145.2	1,203.5	(74.3)	5.4	11.7	9.0	3.6
Manufacturing	2,147.2	2,013.7	2,002.5	(144.7)	2,041.4	1,791.2	1,799.9	(241.5)	4.9	11.1	10.1	5.2
Durables	1,290.8	1,171.9	1,185.0	(105.8)	1,233.7	1,025.2	1,047.7	(186.0)	4.4	12.5	11.6	7.2
Non-durables	856.4	841.9	817.5	(38.9)	807.7	766.0	752.3	(55.4)	5.7	9.0	8.0	2.3
Services-producing sector	13,808.2	13,952.0	14,014.9	206.7	13,313.5	13,212.8	13,323.3	9.8	3.6	5.3	4.9	1.3
Trade	2,829.6	2,819.2	2,812.7	(16.9)	2,707.9	2,637.7	2,632.2	(75.7)	4.3	6.4	6.4	2.1
Wholesale trade	650.7	672.8	671.7	21.0	628.9	639.1	637.8	8.9	3.4	5.0	5.0	1.6
Retail trade	2,179.0	2,146.4	2,141.0	(38.0)	2,079.0	1,998.6	1,994.4	(84.6)	4.6	6.9	6.8	2.2
Transportation and warehousing	887.4	876.4	884.5	(2.9)	864.2	822.9	828.8	(35.4)	2.6	6.1	6.3	3.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	1,101.4	1,107.0	1,123.4	22.0	1,076.5	1,066.7	1,094.4	17.9	2.3	3.6	2.6	0.3
Finance and insurance	790.6	763.5	779.8	(10.8)	773.5	743.8	763.4	(10.1)	2.2	2.6	2.1	(0.1)
Real estate and leasing	310.9	343.5	343.6	32.7	303.0	322.9	331.0	28.0	2.5	6.0	3.7	1.2
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,271.3	1,257.0	1,270.1	(1.2)	1,238.2	1,200.8	1,212.7	(25.5)	2.6	4.5	4.5	1.9
Business, building and other support services	777.2	775.6	765.3	(11.9)	711.2	692.7	693.2	(18.0)	8.5	10.7	9.4	0.9
Educational services	1,234.1	1,256.8	1,251.7	17.6	1,204.0	1,220.3	1,214.6	10.6	2.4	2.9	3.0	0.6
Health care and social assistance	1,938.6	1,982.2	1,988.8	50.2	1,905.0	1,944.6	1,952.6	47.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	0.1
Information, culture and recreation	833.7	843.5	885.0	51.3	792.3	783.5	830.2	37.9	5.0	7.1	6.2	1.2
Accommodation and food services	1,182.7	1,196.5	1,204.0	21.3	1,108.6	1,079.2	1,101.3	(7.3)	6.3	9.8	8.5	2.2
Other services	779.5	865.5	850.9	71.4	749.8	815.7	806.2	56.4	3.8	5.8	5.3	1.5
Public administration	972.7	972.3	978.5	5.8	955.8	948.8	957.1	1.3	1.7	2.4	2.2	0.5
Unclassified industries***	335.3	423.1	431.2	95.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nova Scotia - Actual**

Characteristics	Labour Force - '000s			Annual	Employment - '000s			Annual
	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*
Total, all industries	502.8	507.3	506.3	5.5	469.5	460.6	465.6	-3.9
Goods-producing sector	111.4	102.0	102.4	-9.0	101.9	87.8	89.3	-12.6
Agriculture	7.6	6.9	8.4	0.8	7.3	6.6	7.9	0.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	15.0	18.3	18.6	3.6	13.5	16.2	14.4	0.9
Forestry and logging with support activities	4.7	2.9	2.1	-2.6	4.6	2.6	2.1	-2.5
Fishing, hunting and trapping	7.3	10.9	10.4	3.1	6.4	10.2	8.2	1.8
Mining and oil and gas extraction	3.0	4.5	6.1	3.1	2.5	3.4	4.1	1.6
Utilities	4.4	3.0	3.3	-1.1	3.9	2.8	2.8	-1.1
Construction	39.0	36.1	36.3	-2.7	34.8	29.7	31.8	-3.0
Manufacturing	45.4	37.6	35.8	-9.6	42.3	32.5	32.5	-9.8
Durables	19.0	17.9	16.6	-2.4	17.6	15.3	13.6	-4.0
Non-durables	26.4	19.7	19.2	-7.2	24.7	17.3	18.9	-5.8
Services-producing sector	385.3	395.9	397.9	12.6	367.6	372.8	376.3	8.7
Trade	82.1	80.6	84.3	2.2	78.2	76.1	79.4	1.2
Wholesale trade	14.0	14.7	14.3	0.3	13.4	14.5	13.7	0.3
Retail trade	68.0	65.9	69.9	1.9	64.8	61.6	65.7	0.9
Transportation and warehousing	19.8	23.0	23.8	4.0	18.7	21.4	22.1	3.4
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	22.9	22.9	23.7	0.8	22.4	22.4	23.1	0.7
Finance and insurance	16.5	14.3	15.7	-0.8	16.1	14.0	15.3	-0.8
Real estate and leasing	6.5	8.5	8.0	1.5	6.3	8.4	7.8	1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	22.4	23.3	22.6	0.2	21.7	21.9	20.8	-0.9
Business, building and other support services	30.7	28.5	27.3	-3.4	27.3	25.4	25.2	-2.1
Educational services	33.7	40.9	40.3	6.6	32.9	39.3	38.8	5.9
Health care and social assistance	63.0	62.2	65.3	2.3	61.4	60.9	63.8	2.4
Information, culture and recreation	22.5	21.6	21.5	-1.0	21.7	20.3	20.8	-0.9
Accommodation and food services	34.6	36.0	32.0	-2.6	32.2	31.6	28.5	-3.7
Other services	21.9	22.8	21.7	-0.2	20.6	20.3	19.7	-0.9
Public administration	31.7	34.1	35.4	3.7	30.6	33.3	34.1	3.5
Unclassified industries***	6.0	9.4	8.0	2.0	-	-	-	-

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

**Note: For consistency purposes we are no longer reporting unemployment rates by industry for Nova Scotia due to issues with small sample sizes. In previous versions of this table (Table 4), any zero value (sometimes appearing as a dash) for an unemployment rate should not be considered reliable due to small sample size. Please also note that where the annual change in the unemployment rate has been calculated between two months and one or both contain a zero value, they should also be considered unreliable.

***Note: Due to issues of small sample size labour force and unemployment rate for Unclassified industries are not reported.

TABLE 5. CMAs of Canada

CMA Data
(Unadjusted - Three-month-moving average)

Characteristics	Unemployment Rate - %			Annual	Participation Rate - %			Annual	Employment Rate - %			Annual
	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*	June'08	May'09	June'09	Change*
St. John's, Newfoundland and Labrador	8.4	8.3	8.5	0.1	69.2	68.0	68.5	-0.7	63.4	62.3	62.7	-0.7
Halifax	**5.6**	**6.3**	**6.3**	**0.7**	**69.9**	**71.7**	**72.4**	**2.5**	**66.0**	**67.2**	**67.8**	**1.8**
Saint John, New Brunswick	6.6	6.1	5.1	-1.5	66.7	68.1	68.4	1.7	62.3	63.9	64.9	2.6
Saguenay	9.1	10.4	9.4	0.3	60.6	59.9	61.2	0.6	55.1	53.7	55.5	0.4
Quebec	4.7	4.6	4.4	-0.3	68.7	67.6	68.2	-0.5	65.4	64.4	65.2	-0.2
Trois-Rivières	8.5	8.8	8.0	-0.5	65.0	59.4	59.8	-5.2	59.5	54.2	55.0	-4.5
Sherbrooke	5.0	9.3	8.7	3.7	62.3	63.1	63.6	1.3	59.3	57.2	58.1	-1.2
Montreal	7.3	9.7	9.4	2.1	66.5	66.5	67.0	0.5	61.7	60.0	60.7	-1.0
Ottawa-Gatineau	5.4	6.2	6.3	0.9	73.9	70.5	71.3	-2.6	69.9	66.1	66.8	-3.1
Ottawa-Gatineau, Quebec part	5.3	6.0	5.5	0.2	75.8	70.6	71.1	-4.7	71.8	66.4	67.2	-4.6
Ottawa-Gatineau, Ontario part	5.4	6.3	6.5	1.1	73.2	70.5	71.4	-1.8	69.3	66.0	66.7	-2.6
Kingston	5.9	6.5	6.5	0.6	67.7	64.4	64.8	-2.9	63.7	60.3	60.6	-3.1
Greater Sudbury / Grand Sudbury	5.5	8.5	8.9	3.4	63.5	65.0	65.4	1.9	60.0	59.4	59.6	-0.4
Oshawa	6.9	7.8	8.2	1.3	70.4	66.2	67.1	-3.3	65.6	61.0	61.6	-4.0
Toronto	6.8	9.3	9.8	3.0	69.9	68.9	69.0	-0.9	65.1	62.5	62.3	-2.8
Hamilton	6.0	7.7	7.1	1.1	68.2	68.3	68.3	0.1	64.1	63.1	63.4	-0.7
St. Catharines - Niagara	7.1	11.2	10.9	3.8	65.3	61.0	61.9	-3.4	60.7	54.2	55.1	-5.6
London	7.3	11.0	10.8	3.5	68.4	67.2	67.4	-1.0	63.3	59.8	60.1	-3.2
Windsor	8.3	13.5	14.3	6.0	62.1	63.8	64.6	2.5	57.0	55.2	55.4	-1.6
Kitchener	5.6	10.2	9.9	4.3	69.9	70.5	70.8	0.9	66.0	63.4	63.8	-2.2
Thunder Bay	7.2	9.9	9.4	2.2	65.5	63.6	64.8	-0.7	60.8	57.4	58.7	-2.1
Winnipeg	4.1	5.0	4.8	0.7	71.9	70.0	70.6	-1.3	68.9	66.5	67.2	-1.7
Regina	4.0	3.9	3.5	-0.5	70.1	71.4	71.6	1.5	67.3	68.6	69.1	1.8
Saskatoon	4.0	5.2	4.5	0.5	73.3	73.1	74.1	0.8	70.5	69.4	70.8	0.3
Calgary	3.0	6.7	6.5	3.5	77.3	76.4	77.1	-0.2	75.0	71.3	72.1	-2.9
Edmonton	3.7	6.3	6.7	3.0	73.0	73.1	73.8	0.8	70.2	68.5	68.9	-1.3
Abbotsford	4.2	8.0	8.4	4.2	69.4	66.1	67.1	-2.3	66.5	60.9	61.5	-5.0
Vancouver	4.3	7.0	7.2	2.9	67.1	67.0	67.7	0.6	64.2	62.2	62.8	-1.4
Victoria	2.8	6.2	6.2	3.4	70.1	66.7	67.5	-2.6	68.2	62.6	63.3	-4.9

*Note: Annual change is calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month of the previous year. The annual change of a percentage or rate (such as the unemployment rate, participation rate or employment rate) represents the annual percentage point change, also calculated as the difference between the value in the current month and the value in the same month last year.

Appendix II - Glossary

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

The following are key definitions used in the LFS. For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions refer to Statistics Canada, *Guide to the Labour Force Survey*, Catalogue No. 71-543-GIE. Statistics Canada outlines other labour force information products and services in *Labour Force Survey Products and Services*, Catalogue No. 71-544-XIE.

Population: The target population covered by the survey corresponds to all persons aged 15 years and over residing in the provinces of Canada, with the exception of the following: 1) persons living on Indian Reserves, 2) full-time members of the regular Armed Forces, and 3) persons living in institutions.

Labour Force: The civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over that, during the survey reference week, was employed or unemployed and actively looking for work. Prior to 1966, persons aged 14 and over were covered by the survey.

Employment: Employed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Full-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work 30 hours or more per week at their main or only job.

Part-time Employment: Refers to those persons who usually work less than 30 hours per week at their main or only job.

Unemployment: Unemployed persons are those persons who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Not in the Labour Force: Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets, that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Unemployment Rate: Unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

Participation Rate: The total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Employment Rate: The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, province, etc.) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Seasonal Adjustment (s.a.): Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those which are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as long-term cyclical fluctuations. The seasonal adjustment program is a complicated computer program which differentiates between these seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements in a series over a number of years and, on the basis of past movements, estimates appropriate seasonal

factors for current data. On an annual basis, the historic series of seasonally adjusted data are revised in light of the most recent information on changes in seasonality.

Wages and Salaries

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries is an aggregate of many types of payments made to employees—regular remuneration, directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, retroactive wage payments and stock options. Wages and salaries are estimated on a "gross" basis that is, prior to deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, employment insurance, pension funds, etc. Supplementary labour income, which is defined as payments made by employers for the future benefit of their employees, comprises employer contributions to employee welfare, pensions, workers compensation and employment insurance. Wages and salaries, as well as, supplementary labour income are the components of Labour Income (all compensation paid to employees).

Wages and salaries estimates are derived to supply the System of National Accounts (SNA) with the Labour Income component of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Monthly estimates of wages and salaries are published, on a quarterly basis, for 16 industry groups. Industrial coverage is based on the North American Standard Industrial Classification System (NAICS).

For a more detailed dictionary of concepts and definitions from Statistics Canada, *Estimates of Labour Income,* Catalogue No. 13F0022-XIE or refer to:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2602&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2

Average Weekly Earnings

Average Weekly Employment: For purposes of developing average weekly employment and average weekly earnings data, the target population of the Statistics Canada Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours (SEPH), is composed of all employers in Canada, except, 1) those owners or partners of unincorporated business and professional practices, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, persons working outside Canada, casual workers for whom a T-4 is not required; 2) agriculture, fishing and trapping, private household services, religious organizations; and 3) the military. It draws its sample from the Business Register (BR) maintained by the Business Register Division of Statistics Canada and from a list of all businesses registered in Canada Customs and Revenue Agency's Business Number program with one or more active payroll deduction accounts.

Average Weekly Earnings: The Survey of Employment, Earnings and Hours is produced from the combination of the Business Payroll Survey results and the payroll deductions administrative data received Canada Customs and Revenue Agency.

SEPH is Canada's only source of detailed information on the total number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours at detailed industrial, provincial and territorial levels.

For further information about the *Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours* (SEPH), No. 2612, refer to Statistics Canada, *Employment, Earnings and Hours*, monthly, Catalogue No. 71-002-XIB or annual, Catalogue No. 72F0023-XCB; *CANSIM Tables 281-0023, 281-0024, 281-0026 and 281-0027.*

Employment Insurance (EI)

Employment Insurance Statistics*: The Employment Insurance Statistics Monthly* reports official statistics on the operation of the *Employment Insurance Statistics Program* and provides complementary labour market statistics. Statistics are produced from an administrative data source and may, from time to time, be affected by changes in the *Employment Insurance Act* or administrative procedures.

Number of Beneficiaries: The number of beneficiaries represents a count of persons who received Employment Insurance (EI) benefits during the *Labour Force Survey* reference week (usually containing the 15th day of the month).

Regular Benefit Payments: The regular benefit payments series measures the total of all monies received by individuals for the entire month, e.g., regular, training, job creation, sickness, self-employment, maternity, adoption, parental, retirement, fishing, work sharing and compassionate benefits.

For further information related to the EI data see Statistics Canada, *CANSIM Tables 276-0001 and 275-0006, 276-0011, 276-0015 and 276-0006.*

Public Sector

Public Sector: The population of public sector employment consists of all institutional units controlled and mainly financed by governments (federal, provincial, territorial and local) in Canada, including their business enterprises, Thus, the term "government" presented in the Statistics Canada's Public Sector Employment Survey includes all organizations controlled by any of the three levels of government that are not-for-profit and perform non-commercial services. The Canadian military (regular forces and reservists) and uniformed RCMP members are included in the federal government. Organizations controlled by government that operate as commercial corporations (such as Canada Post or Hydro-Quebec) are considered government business enterprises. The two combine to give the total public sector.

Employment: Employment is a measure of the number of individuals who work within a given industry. In other words, employment refers to the number of persons drawing pay for services rendered or for paid absences, regardless whether employed on a full time, part-time or on a temporary basis.

Wages and Salaries: Wages and salaries include directors' fees, bonuses, commissions, gratuities, income in kind, taxable allowances, and retroactive wage payments. Wages and salaries are estimated on a gross basis, that is, before deductions for employees' contributions to income tax, unemployment insurance, or pension plans. Wages and salaries accumulating over time, for example, retroactive payments, are accounted for in the month and year in which they are paid. Supplementary labour income, such as employer contributions to pension, medical or similar plans are not included.

Further information on public sector employment can be downloaded from Statistics Canada, *Canadian Statistics* module; *CANSIM Tables 183-0002 and 183-0004.* As well, more detailed information, definitions, data sources and methods for Survey No. 1713 are available at:

http://www.statcan.ca/cgi-bin/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=1713&lang=en&db=IMDB&dbg=f&adm=8&dis=2